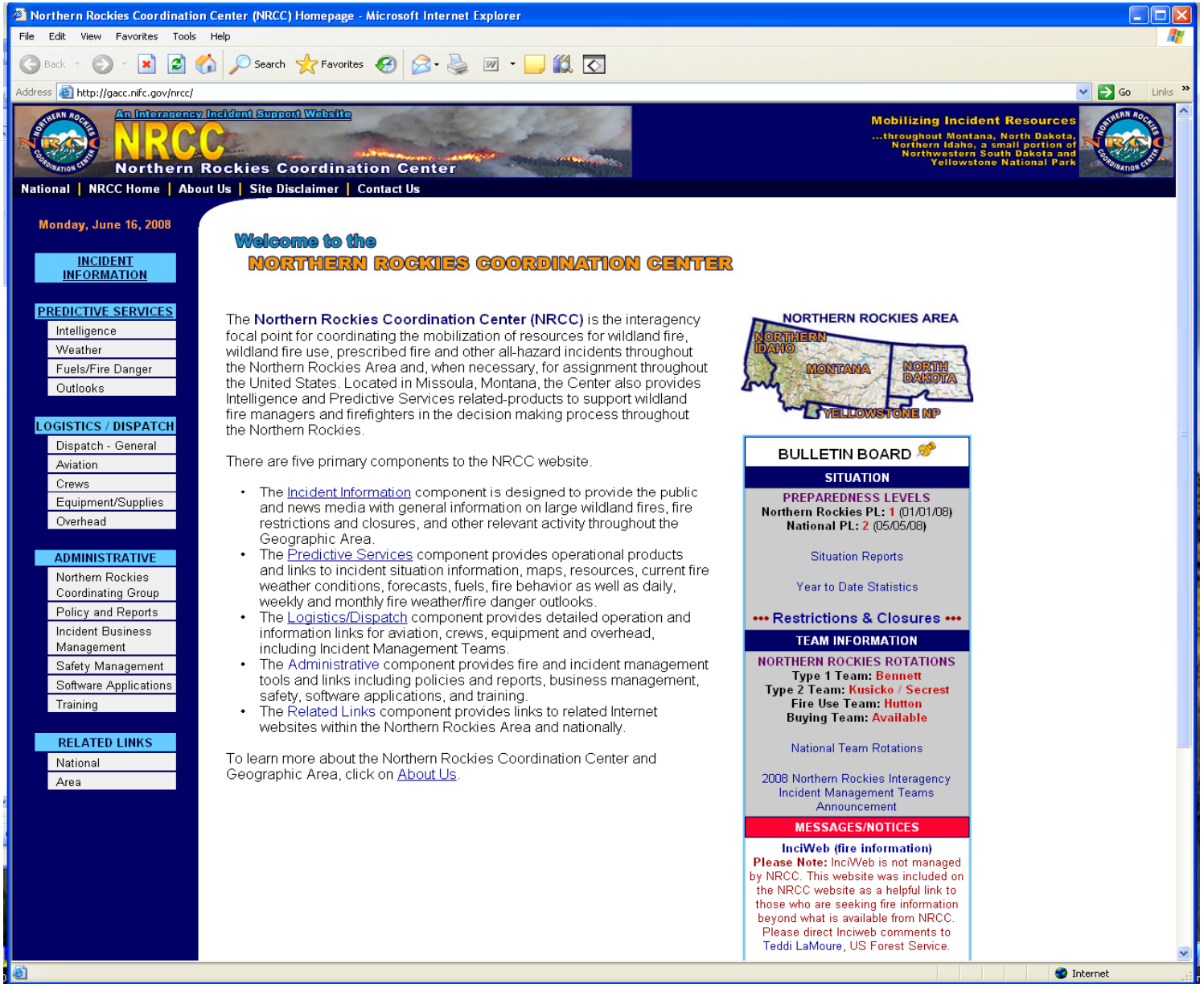
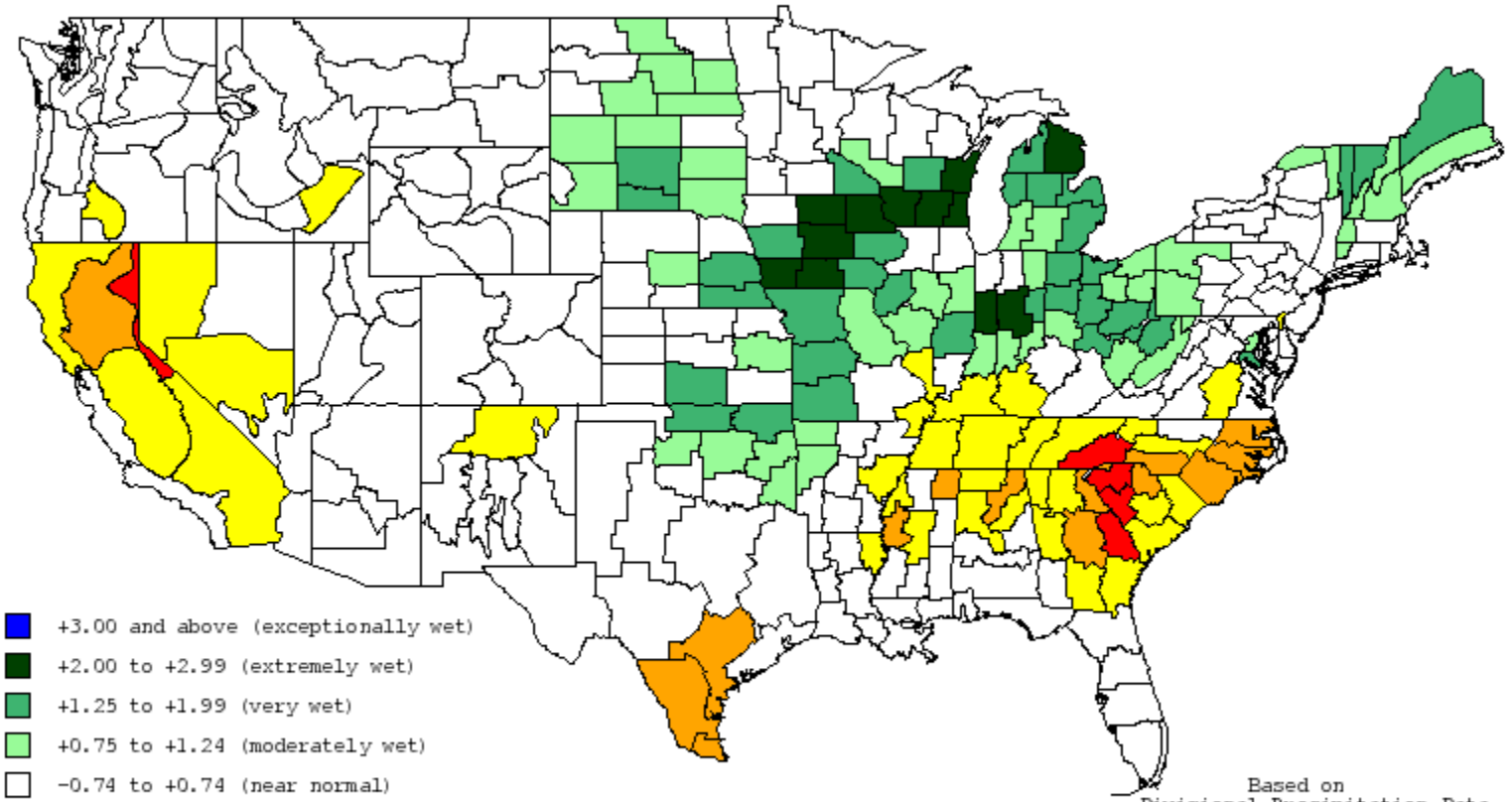
http://gacc.nifc.gov/nrcc/



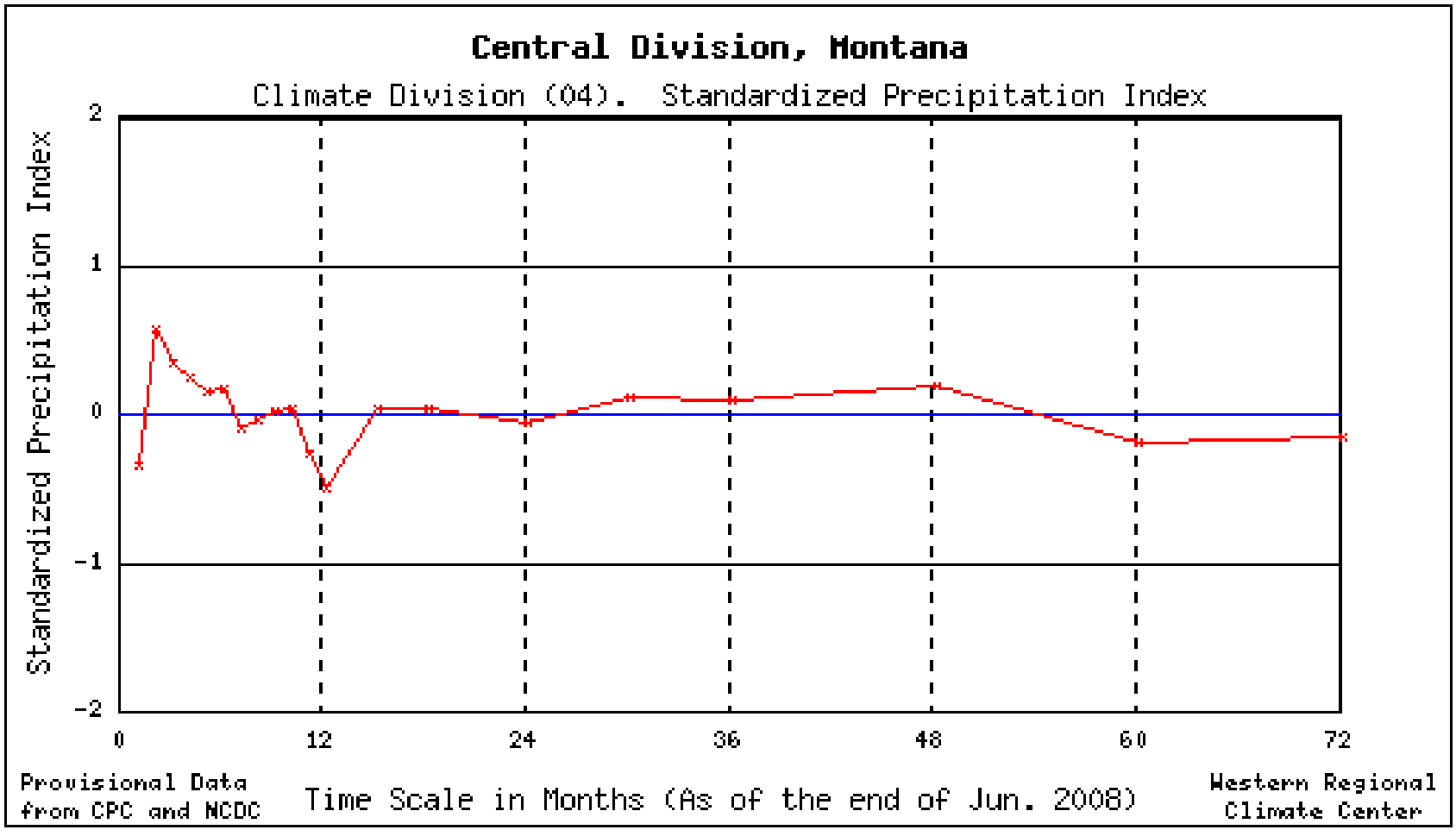
1-month Standardized Precipitation Index through the end of June 2008



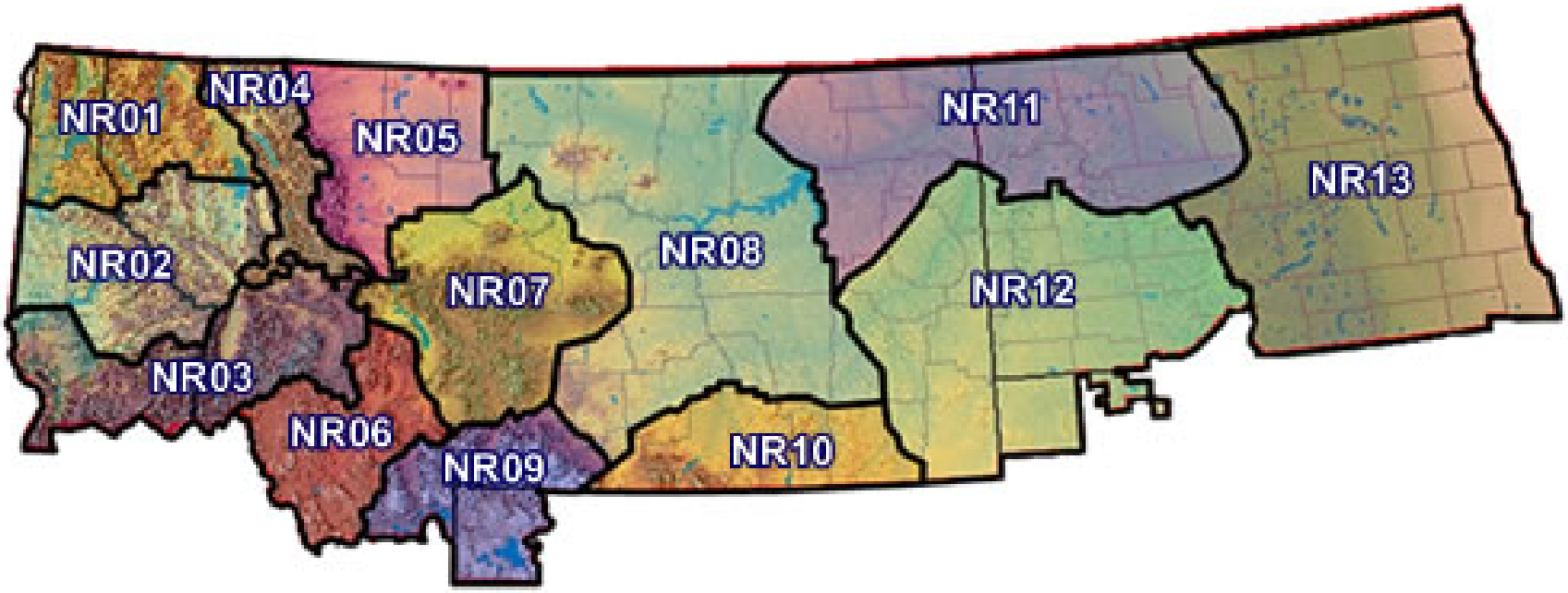
+3.00 and above (exceptionally wet)
+2.00 to +2.99 (extremely wet)
+1.25 to +1.99 (very wet)
+0.75 to +1.24 (moderately wet)
-0.74 to +0.74 (near normal)
-1.24 to -0.75 (moderately dry)
-1.99 to -1.25 (very dry)
-2.99 to -2.00 (extremely dry)
-3.00 and below (exceptionally dry)

Based on
Divisional Precipitation Data
1895 to present
Provisional data provided by
NOAA/NWS/CPC & NOAA/NESDIS/NCDC

Western Regional Climate Center
Desert Research Institute
Reno, Nevada


Central Division, Montana
Climate Division (04). Standardized Precipitation Index
Standardized Precipitation Index
2
1
0
-1
-2
0
12
24
36
48
60
72
Provisional Data
from CPC and NCDC
Time Scale in Months (As of the end of Jun. 2008)
Western Regional
Climate Center

Northern Rockies Predictive Service Areas (PSA's)

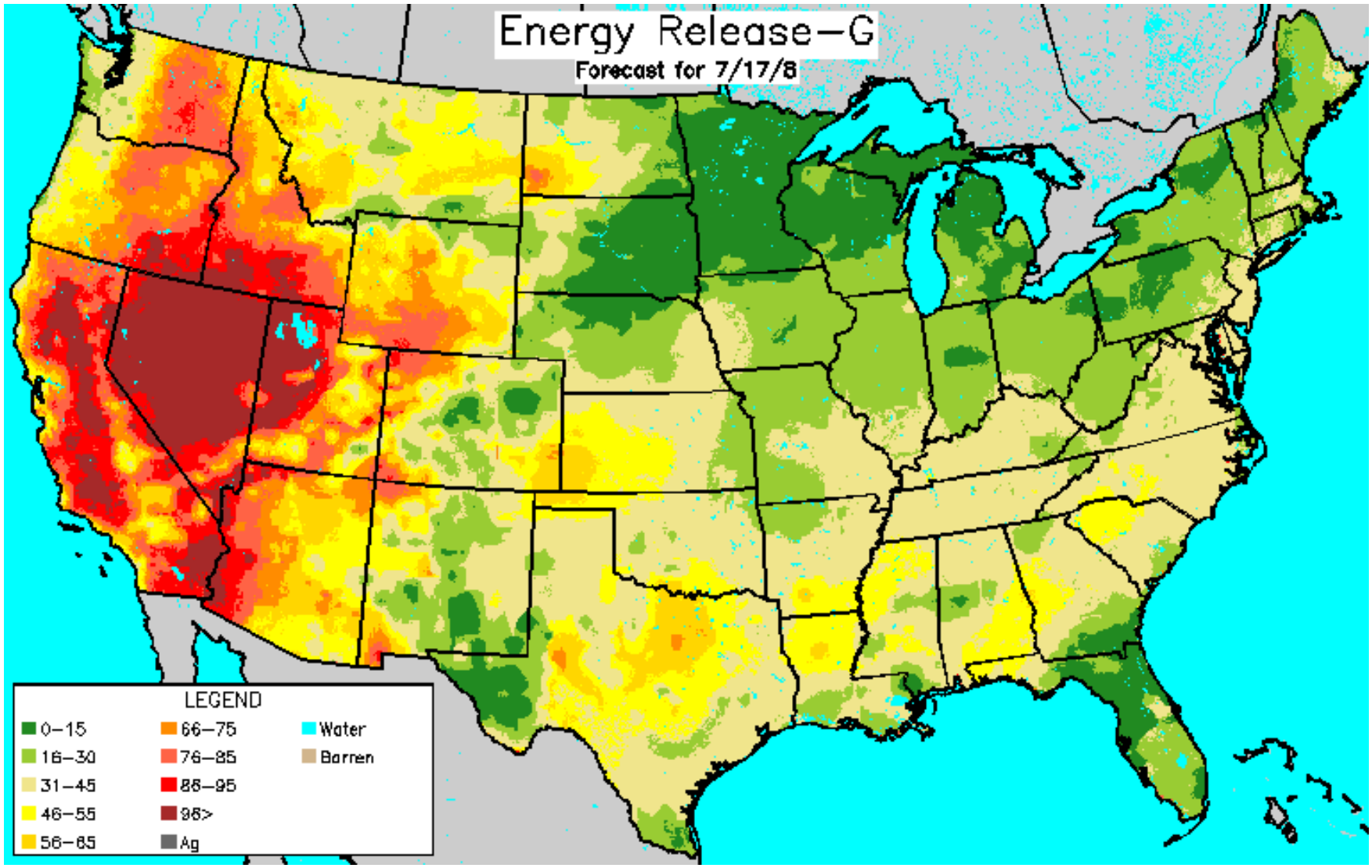


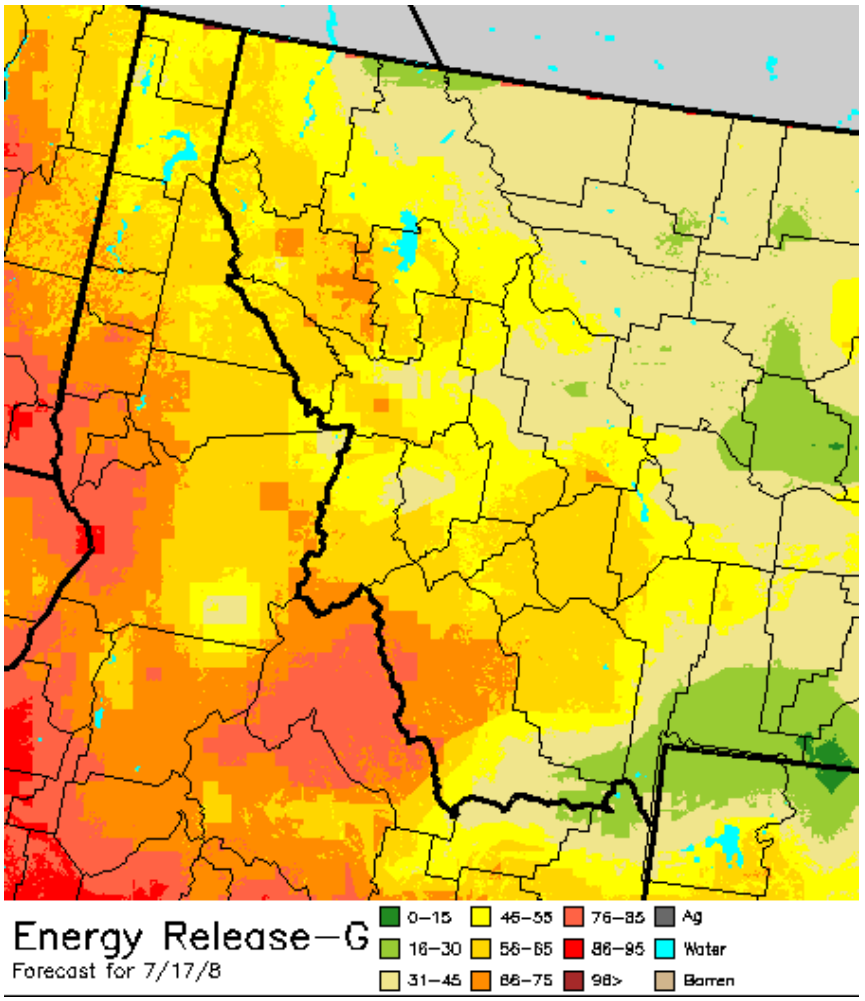
- **Energy Release Component (ERC)** is an NFDRS index related to how hot a fire could burn. It is related to the 24-hour potential worst case total energy (BTUs) released per unit area (square foot) within the flaming front at the head of a fire. Daily variations in ERC are due to changes in moisture content of the various fuels present, both live and dead. The ERC is a cumulative or "build-up" type of index. As live fuels cure and dead fuels dry, the ERC values get higher thus providing a good reflection of drought conditions.

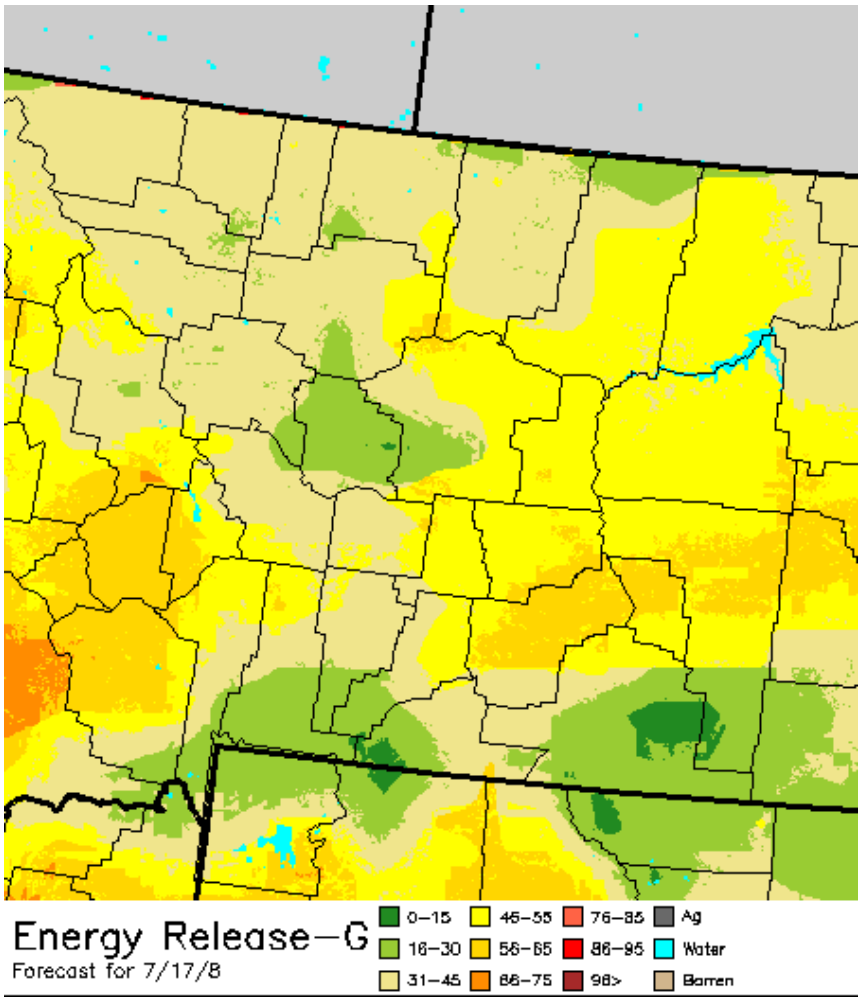
- **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture (1000-hr FM)** represents the modeled moisture content in dead fuels in the 3 to 8 inch diameter class and the layer of the forest floor about four inches below the surface. The 1000-hr FM value is based on a running 7-day computed average using length of day, daily temperature and relative humidity extremes (maximum and minimum values) and the 24-hour precipitation duration values.

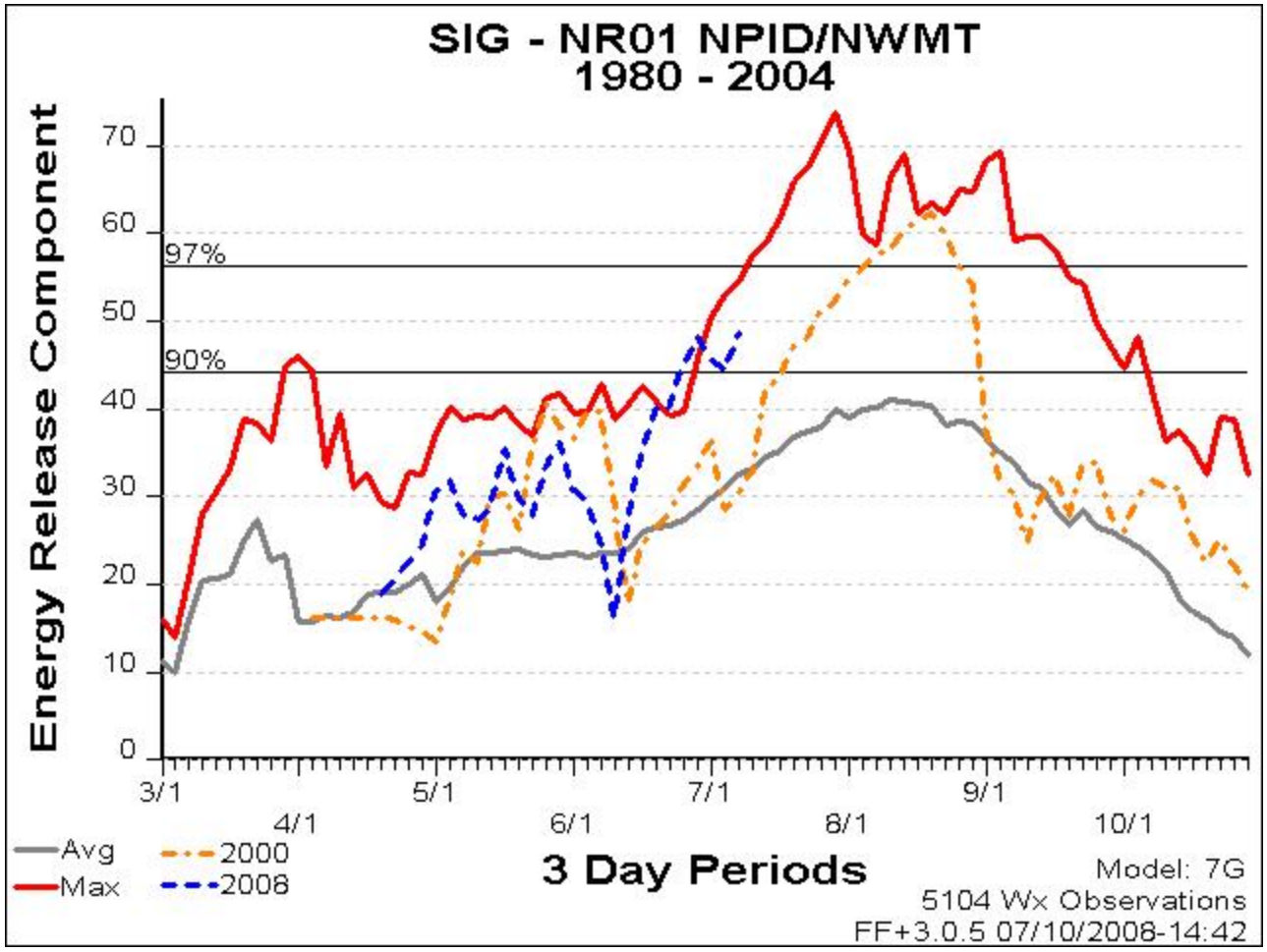
- **100-Hour Fuel Moisture (100-hr FM)** represents the modeled moisture content of dead fuels in the 1 to 3 inch diameter class. It can also be used as a very rough estimate of the average moisture content of the forest floor from three-fourths inch to four inches below the surface. The 100-hr FM value is computed using length of day, maximum and minimum temperature and relative humidity, and precipitation duration in the previous 24 hours.

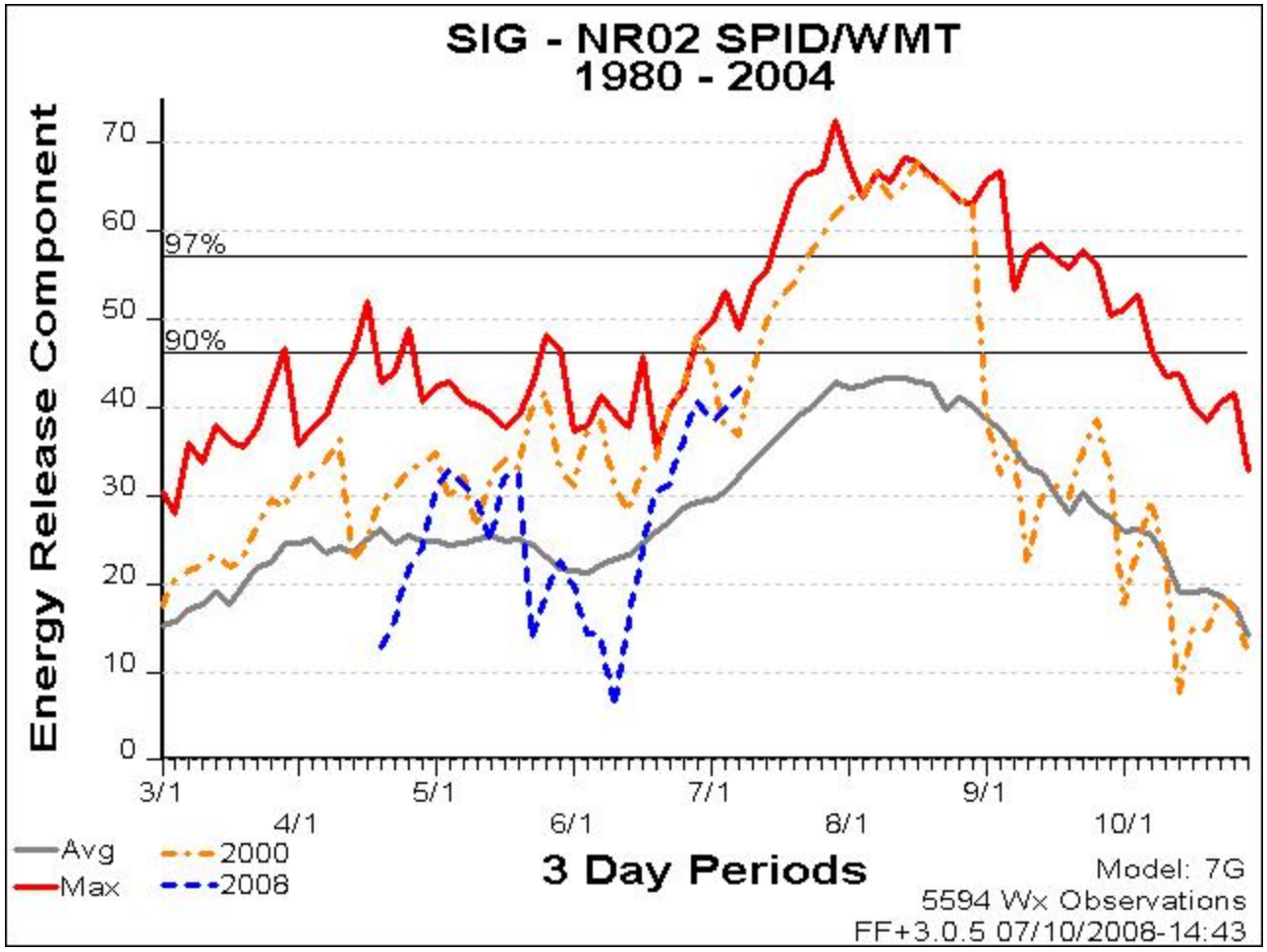
- **Fuel Model G** is used for dense conifer stands where there is a heavy accumulation of litter and downed woody material. Such stands are typically overmature and may also be suffering insect, disease, wind, or ice damage -- natural events that create a very heavy buildup of dead material on the forest floor. The duff and litter are deep and much of the woody material is more than 3 inches in diameter. The undergrowth is variable, but shrubs are usually restricted to openings.

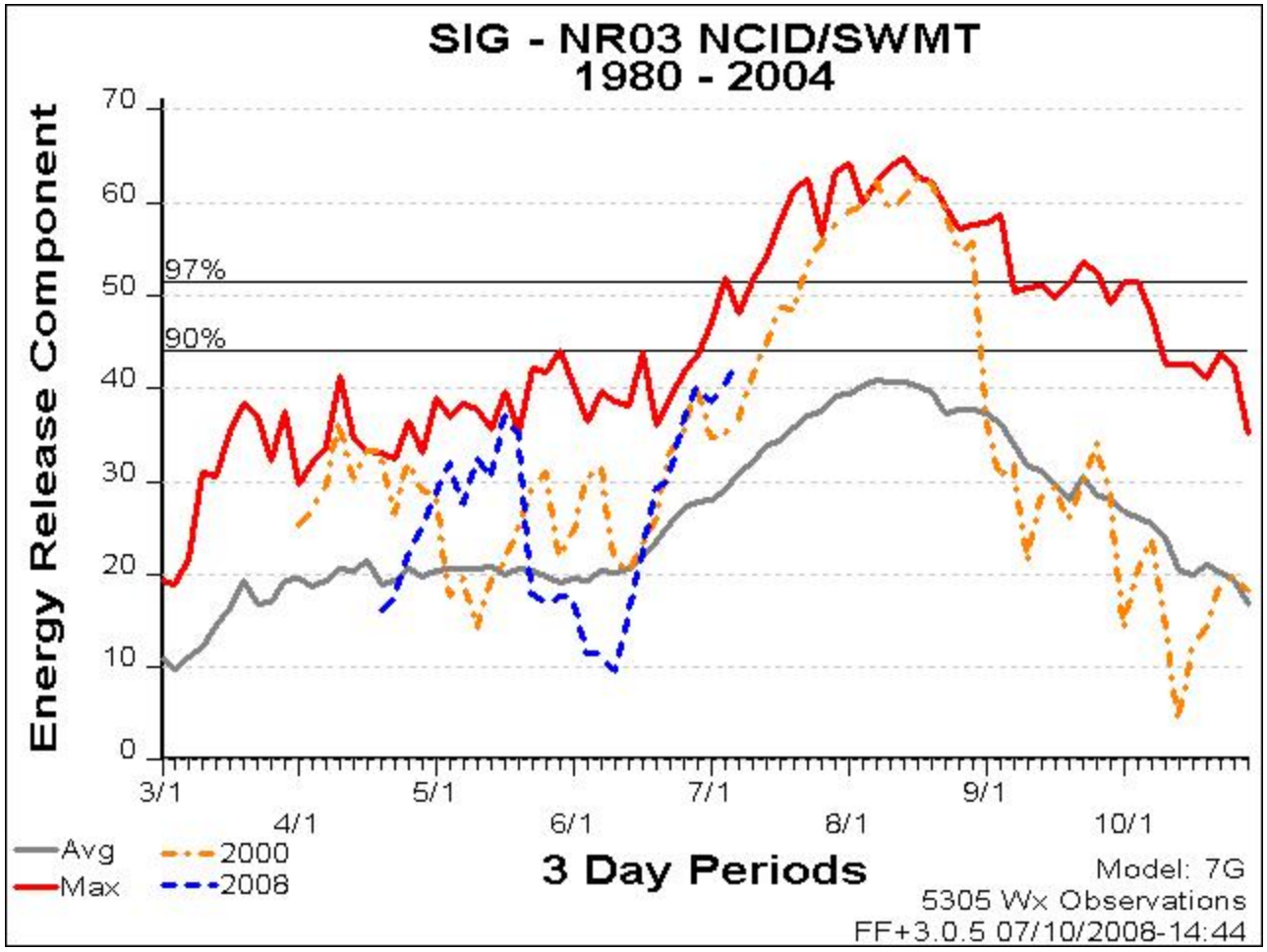

Energy Release-G
Forecast for 7/17/8
LEGEND
0-15
16-30
31-45
46-55
56-65
66-75
76-85
86-95
96>
Ag
Water
Barren

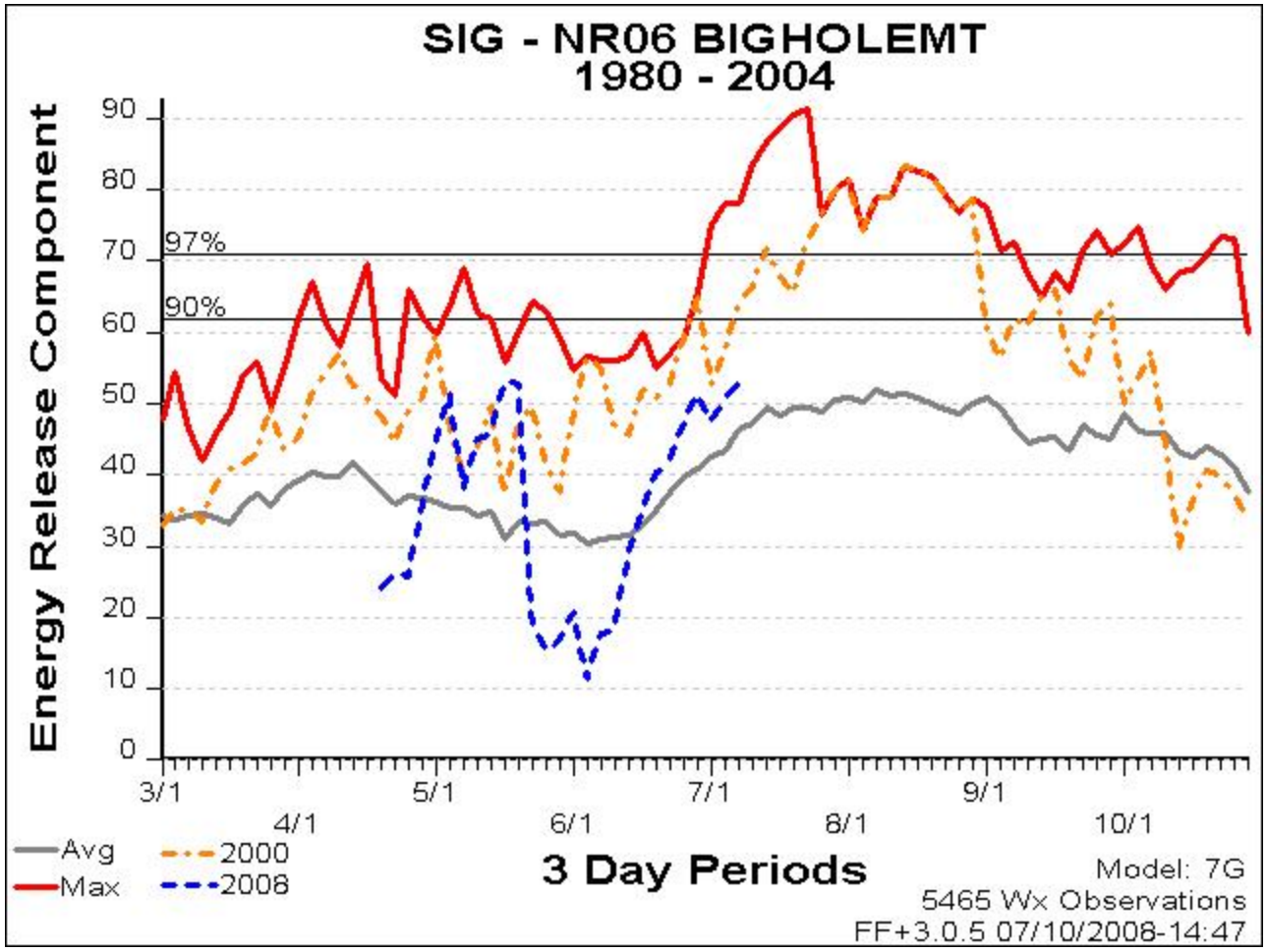

Energy Release—G
Forecast for 7/17/8
0–15
16–30
31–45
46–55
56–65
66–75
76–85
86–95
96>
Ag
Water
Barren

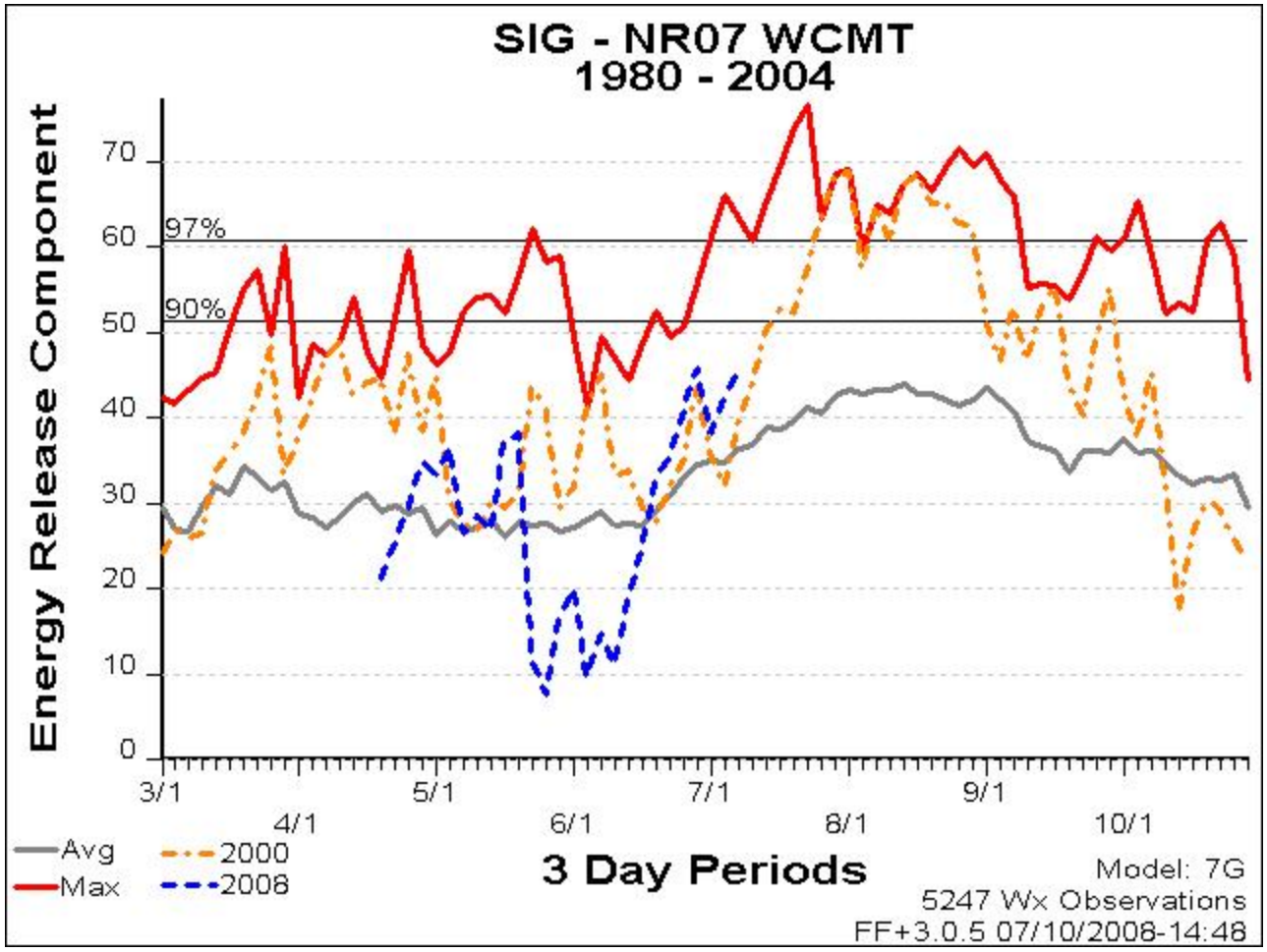

Energy Release—G
Forecast for 7/17/8
0–15
16–30
31–45
46–55
56–65
66–75
76–85
86–95
96>
Ag
Water
Barren

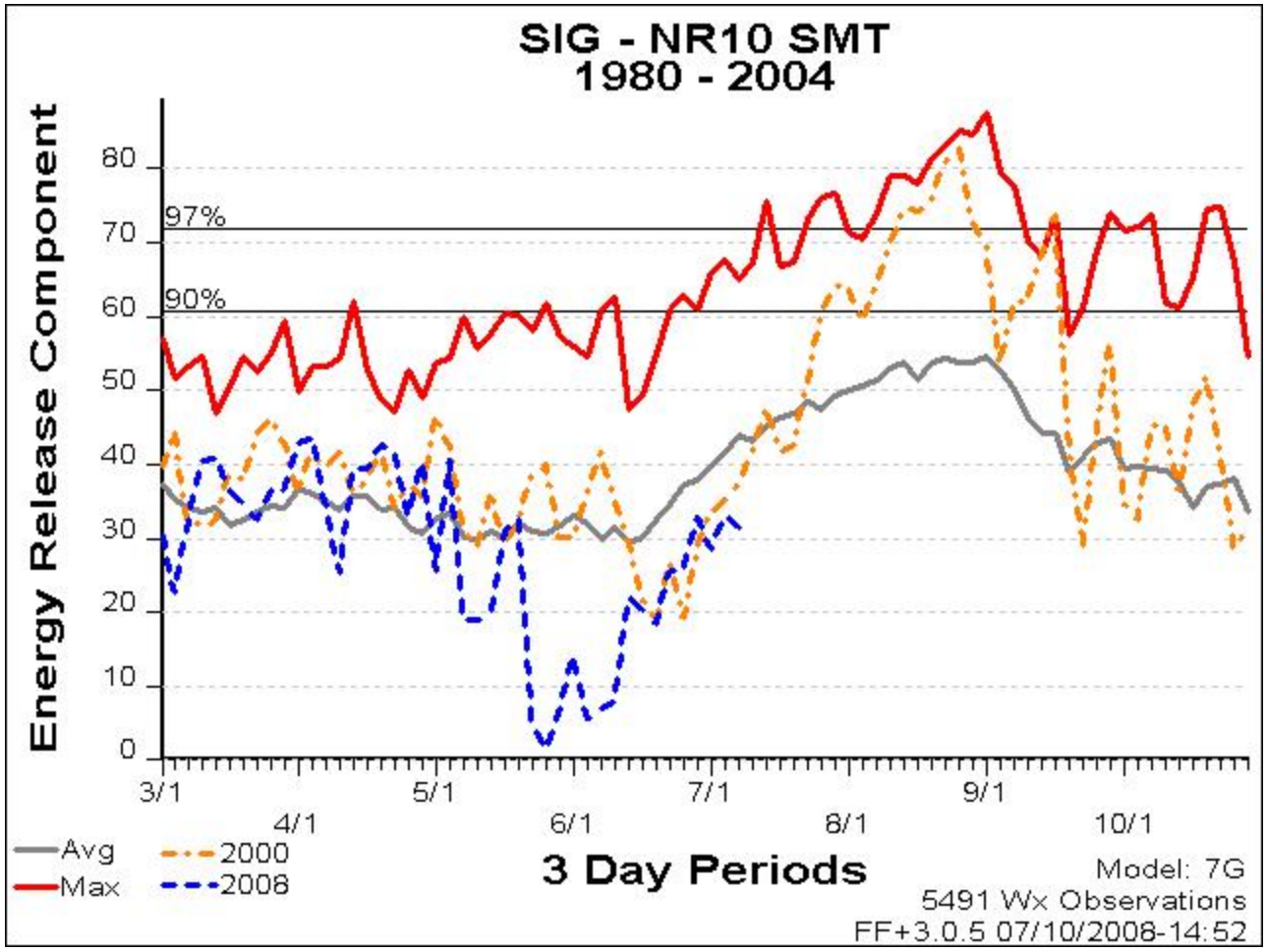

SIG - NR01 NPID/NWMT
1980 - 2004
Energy Release Component
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
97%
90%
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
Avg
Max
2000
2008
3 Day Periods
Model: 7G
5104 Wx Observations
FF+3.0.5 07/10/2008-14:42


SIG - NR02 SPID/WMT
1980 - 2004
Energy Release Component
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
97%
90%
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
Avg
Max
2000
2008
3 Day Periods
Model: 7G
5594 Wx Observations
FF+3.0.5 07/10/2008-14:43


SIG - NR03 NCID/SWMT
1980 - 2004
Energy Release Component
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
97%
90%
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
Avg
Max
2000
2008
3 Day Periods
Model: 7G
5305 Wx Observations
FF+3.0.5 07/10/2008-14:44

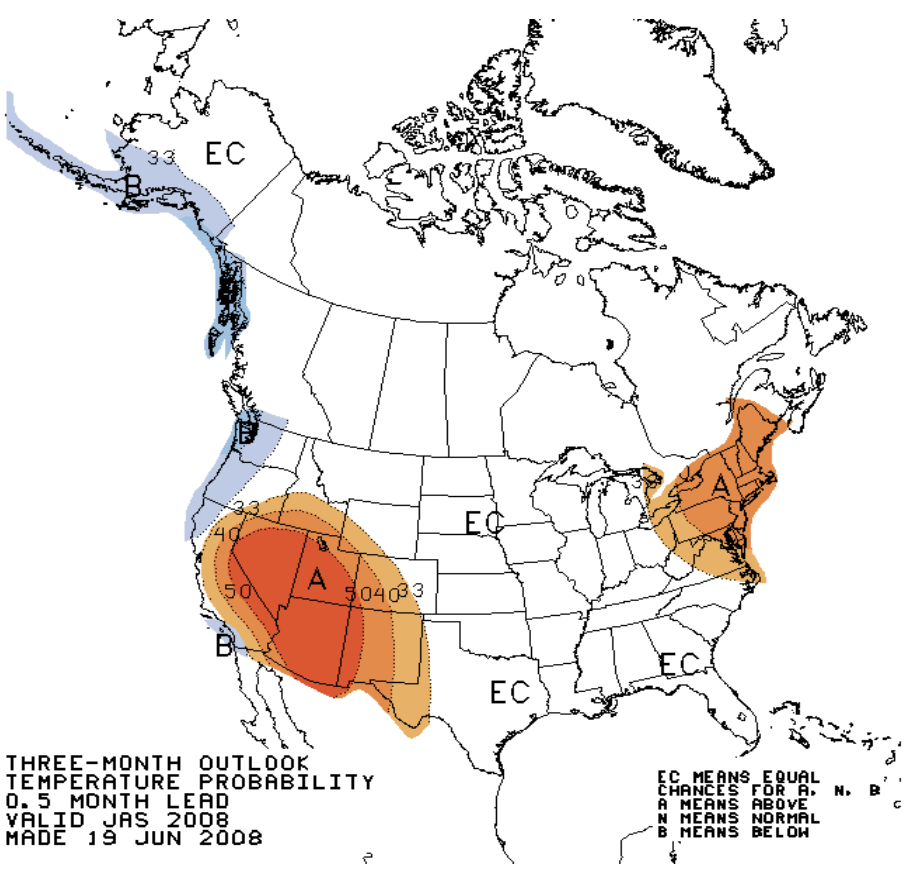

SIG - NR06 BIGHOLEMT
1980 - 2004
Energy Release Component
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
97%
90%
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
Avg
Max
2000
2008
3 Day Periods
Model: 7G
5465 Wx Observations
FF+3.0.5 07/10/2008-14:47

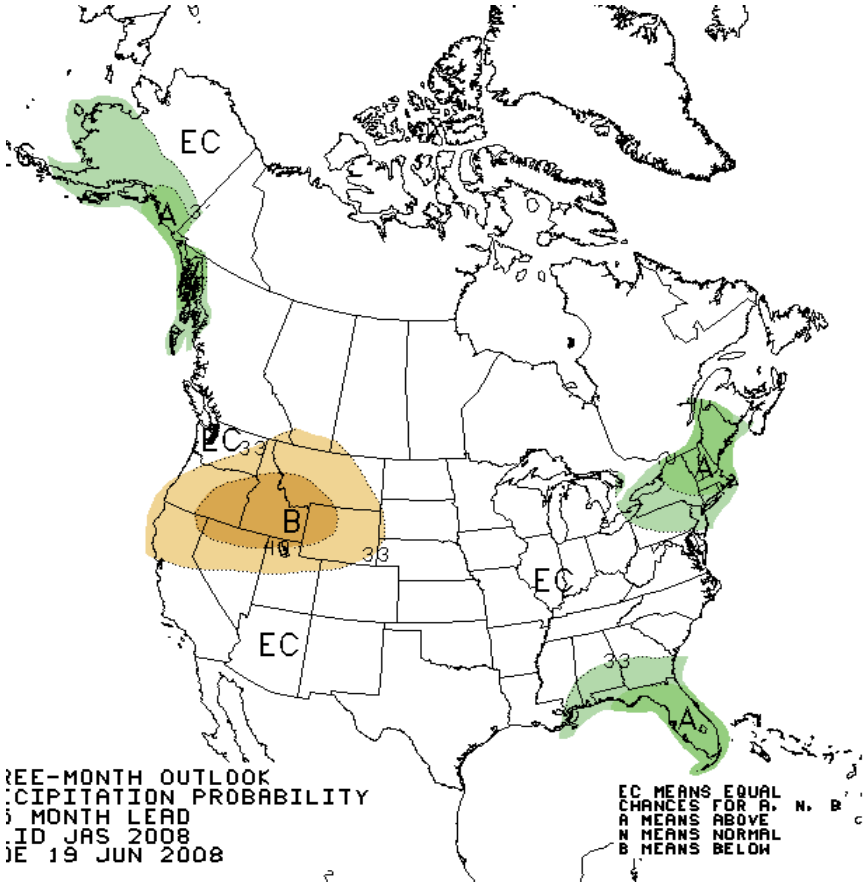

SIG - NR07 WCMT
1980 - 2004
Energy Release Component
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
97%
90%
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
Avg
Max
2000
2008
3 Day Periods
Model: 7G
5247 Wx Observations
FF+3.0.5 07/10/2008-14:48


SIG - NR10 SMT
1980 - 2004
Energy Release Component
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
97%
90%
3/1
4/1
5/1
6/1
7/1
8/1
9/1
10/1
Avg
Max
2000
2008
3 Day Periods
Model: 7G
5491 Wx Observations
FF+3.0.5 07/10/2008-14:52

Three-Month Outlooks

July-August-September 2008





NR Assessment

- Spring has been cooler and WETTER than anticipated.
- Summer (July, August, September): Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation especially Idaho and western Montana with a relatively high confidence due to persistence of signal.
- Possibility of reduced lightning due to limited sub tropic moisture.
- La Nina late summer conditions tend to be more windy than normal.
- Considerable snow pack will delay onset of high elevation fire season.
- Anticipate first project fires east of the Divide, probably south central Montana.
- If temperatures do not get absurdly high in July, would anticipate normal fire potential for August and September.
- Western North Dakota still very dry.